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THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1905.

The Mayor's Veto the People's Hope.

By a vote of 11 to 8 the Board of Aldermen last night defeated the Lynch-Minor plan of expansion which was backed by the leading trade and civic organizations of the city, and concurred in the Mills plan previously adopted by the Council which was backed by a few indi-

Mr. A. Beirne Blair, who led the opposition to greater expansion, confessed that he was opposed to any extension of the city's lines at this time. He further declared that he accepted the Mills plan only as the lesser of two evils, yet when the final vote was taken he voted for the Mills plan notwithstanding that the Lynch-Minor plan had been defeated and there was no occasion for him to commit himself . to either "evil." And this, too, after he had shown by his own argument, if he showed anything, that expansion under either plan would saddle upon us a burden of maintenance that threatened the city with financial dis-

According to Mr. Blair's reasoning, if the Mills plan became effective, the city will have to bear this ruinous burden. Yet the territory to be annexed will afford no adequate relief to the congestion the city, and will supply no lands suitable for manufacturing sites. We are conas now adopted by both branches of the Council is worse than no annexation at all, and we earnestly hope that the Mayor will veto it and relegate the entire subject to the people.

The hereditary conservatism of Richmond will require some time for the awakening of all members of our community to the vital issues of the question, but that awakening will come and will demand an extension of our borders on a broad and brave line.

In that day the watchword will be the advancement of the public good-not the safeguarding of private interests.

Upholding the Law.

We cannot too heartily commend the zeal, efficiency and courage of the authorities of Henrico county and Richmond city-Judge-Scott, Sheriff Solomon, Mayo. McCarthy and Chief Werner-in protectin the Henrico jail charged with a brutal crime. "I don't care whether you are guilty or not," said Sheriff Solomon to his prisoner, "the mob shall not take you; I promise you that." That must be the sentiment of every faithful and courageous officer of the law. It matters no when he becomes a prisoner and is in the custody of the State, it is the sworn duty of the officers in charge to see tha he is protected from mob violence. I this negro is guilty of the crime with which he stands accused no punishmen is too severe for him, but there is some thing else to be considered; The law is no respecter of persons and the law guar antees to every man, when accused of a jury of his peers.

The Constitution of the United States says that "no State shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without

Section 8 of our own Bill of Rights provides that "no man shall be deprived of his life or liberty except by the law of the land or the judgment of his peers. and again "that in all criminal prose cutions a man bath a right to demand th cause and nature of his accusation, to be confronted with the accusers and wit nesses, to all for evidence in his favor. and to speedy trial by an impartial jury of his vicinage, without whose unan mous consent he cannot be found guilty."

That is the law of the United States and the law of the State of Virginia, the organic law, and it applies to one person as much as to another. It is as much violation of the Constitution of the United lynch a negro as it is to lynch a white there is an outrageous violation of the fundamental law of the nation and of the Therefore, it is as much the duty of the officers of the law to protect one must be given at whatever cost. If citizens in contempt of law undertake to break into the jail and drag a prisoner out and hang him without law they are insurrectionists and they must be resisted with all the force of government.

is necessary in the interest of law and The Times-Dispatch. order and in the interest of society itself If the law is a respecter of persons, it fails to protect one man and allow the mob to trample the law under foot, what guarantee has any man that he will be protected? There can be no half-way measure, no compromise with the mob, cither the State or the mob must rule. There cannot be two masters.

Nor is there any occasion whatsoever for mob violence in the State of Virginia. It has been abundantly proven of late that the people for Virginia are not afraid to execute the law. Two white men, one of them a man of high political and social position, have recently been hung for murder, and it is perfectly well established, and every citizen knows it, that if this negro confined in the Henrico jail shall be fairly convicted he will be hung without fail.

Every good citizen who read the report in The Times-Dispatch yesterday morning of the action taken by the county and city authorities to uphold the law had a sense of proud satisfaction and felt assured that he was living in a law-abiding community where the law is supreme and where the officers of the law have the courage and the righteousness to uphold it.

Another point in conclusion. It was demonstrated that when the officers of the law take proper precaut'on and prepare for the rush, the mob is apt to take to the woods.

The Society of the Cincinnati. In June, 1783, officers of the Revolution ary army met on the banks of the Hudson River, in the State of New York and organized the Society of the Cincinnati. The object of this society was "to perpetuate the friendships formed during the contest recently ended; to keep alive the patriotism of its mem bers, and to provide for the needy among their number." The distinction having been made hereditary, the society was bitterly attacked by some as being opposed to republican equality, and even Benjamin Franklin thought that he saw in it the germ of a future aristocracy. So bitter was the opposition that in several cities charters were refused to the branch societies and some of the societies were finally dissolved.

But the fears of the opposition were groundless. They reckoned not with the spirit of true democracy, which was almost as the religion of the American people. The members of the Society of the Cincinnati had worked together and fought together in a patriotic cause, and were bound together by the ties of sacred association and sacrifice in a sort of spiritual democracy. Such an organization was necessarily conservative and preservative of the democratic spirit, and there could be no taint of aristocracy. Its founders lought for independence, for manhood, for self-government, for individual liberty, for equal rights to every man. They fought for the establishment and perpetuation of democracy in its full and glorious significance. It is true that they proposed to pass along the honors from father to son, but in the very nature of the case that which they handed down was democracy, and to-day the Society of the Cincinnati is representative of true Americanism.

It is an honor and a pleasure for Rich mond to entertain this week the distinguished representatives of this "ancient and honorable" organization, and they are very welcome to the hospitalities of this "ancient and honorable" city.

Dealing in "Futures."

It is significant of the common sense of this practical age that the Supreme Court of the United States has itecided that it is lawful to deal in "futures." The case decided was that of the Board of Trade of Chicago vs. a Kansas City concern involving the question as to the right of private concerns to use the continuous quotations of the Board. In summing up the case Justice Holmes said that people would endeavor to forecast the future and to make agreements ac cording to their prophecy. "Speculation cesded. "Is the self-adjustment of society to the problem. Its value is well known as a means of avoiding or mitigating catastrophes, equalizing prices and providing for periods of want.

This mode of business is not new, Joseph, of Egypt, dealt in futures when in anticipation of famine, he gathered up the grain and put it away for "future delivery." In modern economy it is necessary for millers, speculators and manu facturers generally to deal in "futures." They must buy their raw material in advance, and in order to protect themselves against fluctuations they must sell "short." That sort of trading is perfectly legitimate and, as Judge Holmes says, is the well known means of avoidcrime, the right of a fair trial by a ing or mitigating catastrophes, equalizing prices and providing for periods of want. The system must not be outlawed because some men use it for gambling purposes, any more than that we should abolish horses because some men bet on the races.

A Confession.

A Confession.

It would not be proper to permit to pass unchallenged and undisputed the editorial position taken by The Times-Dispatch this morning, touching the respective rights of United States courts and the States of the Union. We are not willing that this position should go out as representing the beliefs and principles of the people of Richmond or of the Democrats of Virginia.

Judge T. G. Jones, of the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Alabarna, asserted jurisdiction for his court over certain citizens arrested for lynching a negro in Madison county, Ala, The indictment in the United States court, was brought for conspiracy to violently and maliclously deprive the man lynched of rights, privileges and immunities granted to him by the Constitution of the United States. An appeal has been taken to the United States Supreme Court and The Times-Dispatch expresses the hope "that the ruling of the lower court will be sustained." If it is sustained a deadly blow will be struck at the whole principle of State rights and sovereignity and against all the essential doctrines and declarations of the Democratic party since its birth.—The News Leader.

We make a confession. The article in The Times-Dispatch was digitated to

We make a confession. The article is The Times-Dispatch was dictated to : stenographer in the early morning, and the notes were transcribed later in the day. In the meantime the writer had Such a course on the part of the officers | made further investigation and saw the

case in a new light. The latter part of the article was then rewritten and the writer was sure until now that he had erased the expression "we hope that the ruling of the lower court will be sus-

tained." We had intended simply to emphasize the fact that the Fourteenth Amendment created the "citizen of the United States" and clothed him with certain rights, one of which is that "no State shall deprive him of life, liberty of property without due process of law." The Federal government is bound under the Constitution to protect him in that right. That is

all we intended to say. Dr. Osler's attention is called to the statement printed in yesterday's paper that Mr. Washington Duke, the North Carolina millionaire, did not begin the work which made him rich until he had passed his aftieth year. Dr. Osler may say that this is the exception which proves the rule. But there is encouragement in this, that men have done their best work after they have passed the age of fifty, and what man has done man may do again. You cannot make a rule of this character for all mankind. After all, it depends upon the man. And there is this to be considered, that men who are active and energetic and successful before they are fifty are apt to be usefu after that time, provided they preserve their health. Indeed, such a man is he was in his youth, for he has the experience and the sober judgment.

Ladles and gentlemen who attended the concert at the Woman's Club on Monday light were proud of their city. They were proud to know that "home talent" could give such an entertainment, and well they might be. It was a high tribute to the culture of Richmond. Our congratu lations to Mrs. Hoen, the members of the club and the artists.

Connecticut is trying to borrow a good clause from our new Constitution. It is proposed in that State to submit to the people a constitutional amendment for Legislature to offices filled by that body. The proposition is said to be very dis tasteful to a large number of the mem bers of the Legislature, and the probability is that they will defeat it unless the people get right straight after them

The Hartford Times sums up the situa tion to date at the seat of the Equitable war as follows:

"President Alexander Insists on stick ing to his job, and Vice-President Hyde won't budge. Meanwhile, the verbose open-lettering goes on, the lawyers slyly wink to one another, and the policyholders mop the perspiration from their brows and vocabulary."

A Chicago brick trust has just been denounced in court. It is said that trust has pushed prices so high that the strik ing teamsters find it impossible to buy the bricks so indispensible to the success

The championship belt which heavy weight James Jeffries says he now turns over to Mr. Fitzsimmons will require several tucks before it will stay there on Lanky Bob's slim waist-line,

The naval experts, weary of forecasting the battle which refuses to come off, have turned their attention to figuring the number of times Rojestvensky has violated French neutrality.

Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson is man of ideas. He now says the war in the Far East knocked the value off cotton and that the big crop had nothing to do with the slump.

opinion that if Togo had not been afraid of Russia's big ships he would never have let Rojesvensky and Nebergatoff get together.

graph and cable bill will be immense, for these two fast friends must keep in con stant touch in some way.

President Baer, in making a vigorous demand for "a new lot of Americans," fails to intimate what he proposes to do with the old lot. Maybe he has not consulfed them yet.

A young gentleman named George Rogers has just stolen a 110-pound clock from the Fifth Avenue Hotel. As a thiof of time, George has procrastination beat off the block.

solid lump somewhere on Broadway a day or two ago. Style of game not

The President of the United Colonies of Colorado Bears has issued a thanksgiving proclamation.

That sleepy, want-to-go-fishing feeling

Things seem to be getting no better very fast in Chicago.

"COUNTY CHARITY."

A Defense of the Board of Supervisors of Elizabeth City County.

visors of Elizabeth City County. Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir.—the article appearing in the Richmond Times-Dispatch of the 5th inst., and copied in the Newport News Daily Press of the 5th instant, entitled "County Charlity," was written under misapprehension of the facts, and the following statement is made in justice to the officers of this county, to whom the bill, which is the subject of this article, was presented for payment. The groceries were furnished by W. W. Richardson, of Hampton, to a person who at that time, with his family, was quarantined on account of an infectious or contagious disease. At the time these goods were furnished, Dr. W. A. Plecker was health officer of this county, and the goods were not furnished on his order. The

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bill was presented to the Board of Spervisors for payment, and was returned to be approved by the proper officer; there was never any question raised as to the fusility of the claim, or whether the field was against the party who was quarantined, upon whose order the goods were furnished. The bill was first presented to the Board of Supervisors before the present Commonwealth's attorney had entered upon the duties of his office; it was never approved by any officer of this county, and for that reason the Board of Supervisors, under the advice of the present Commonwealth's attorney, declined to pay the bill out of the county funds.

W. W. RICHARDSON, Hampton, Va., May 8, 1905.

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JEFFERSON'S EARLY DAYS

His Beginning on the Stage Here in Richmond. Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir.—

"On Avons classic boards

Will appear three stars certain,
Mr. and Mr. George Jones,
It was And the new George Jones,
It was here that he above verse was written
on a bulletin beard in front of the old Avon
Theatre in Norfolk, and becoming delightfully
reminiscent Colonel John H. Montague said,
"George Jones was manager and lessee of the
Avon Theatre and also the Marshall (named
by him, for Chief Justice Marshall) at the
southeest corner of Seventh and Broad Streets
here, in this city.

I told him that my father had said it was
Mr. Jones, who, hearing that the elder Booth,
having quarreled with Edmund Keen in England and sailed to this country, went down
the river to meet him, and boarding the
rease at Dith, John, inquired of the management with him to play, opening his
American career at the Marshall Theatre here,
But Booth's prices were so high, that the
Richmond manager told him he could not
afford to pay him what he demanded; the
great actor tinally told him "nay me my
price for three nights; if I fail to fill your
house before the third night, I will play
for you the balance of the seasor for nothing."

And with this understanding the elder Booth
and with this understanding the elder Rooth
and with this understanding the elder Rooth
and with this understanding the elder Rooth
and men and the season for nothing."

And with this understanding the elder Rooth
and men and the season for nothing."

And with this understanding the elder Rooth
and men and the season for nothing."

And with this understanding the elder Rooth
and men and proved the seasor for nothing."

And with this understanding the elder Rooth
and men and proved the way for the already grey

monage. "I cannot remember the year, but

Montague." I cannot remember the year, but

first and pawed the way-for the aircady great actor to become even greater," answered the colonel.

"I, myself, later on," continued Colonel Montague, "I cannot remember the year, but at the time Joe Jefferson began playing in stock here; I was a constant attendant at the Marshall Theatre, I remember siting one night with Mr. Hugh W. Fry and Dr. James Beale, who ware both lovers of the drama and good sleep Dr. Dr. Johns Beale, who ware the standard of the st

Richmond, Va., May 9th. WORTHAM,

The Tidewater Road.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir.—Since the people of Lunenburg and Blackstone have become very much agitated in regard to rairoads, articles have been written favorable to the Blackstone Road, "misleading" in their purport, and hence calculated to do the Tidewater great injustice, where the actual facts are not known.

It is passing strange, indeed, that Blackstone should become so deeply interested in Lunenburg people so suddenly as to render every sid possible to build a road from Blackstone to Lunenburg Courthouse, and it is also astonishing that those good people of Blackstone should have kept buried within their unselfish bosom this kind, tender and neighborly feeling, until prospects began to gillter for the Tidewater to force its fron horse along the survey known as the Northern, which runs 2 1-2 miles north of Lunenburg Courthouse on through Brunswick and on to the sea. Yes, that tender spot for Lunenburg was kept dormant in the hearts of the Blackstone people util, by "imaginary powers," It was lighted by a spark from the Tidewater population of the Blackstone people util, by "imaginary powers," It was lighted by a spark from the Tidewater pour road, we are aware you have no road, and this late hour those magnificant and energetic people of Blackstone, stretching forth their arms of mercy to Lunenburg, proclaming "we" will render every possible aid to give you a road. We are aware you have no road, and hence do not know the great advantage of one; so suppose we combine and build this road "at once."

Any subject of ordinary intelligence can readily perceive that the Tidewater will seriously cripple Blackstone, and since self-preservation is the first law of nature, the only course of procedure will seriously cripple Blackstone, and since and the subject of the Blackstone Road assert with no fear of successful contradiction that Lunenburg stands almost "unanimously" for the Tidewater Road, and while the people of Lunenburg do not object to the Blackstone Road through Lunenburg, and after those proced

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Wessex. Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,-What is the significance of the wor "Wessex"?

Westseaxe. West Saxons.

Revered Saddle. Editor of The Times-Dispatch: SIr,-Why was the saddle on General Lee's horse put on backwards in the funeral pro-cession?

cession?

A SUBSCRIBER.

It is an old custom in the army, the origin of which we do not know. It has much the same significance as reversed arms.

Fishburn's Condition.

Bounding a State.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—How is the health of C. R. Fishburs
since he has been on the farm?
"SUBSCRIBER. The surgeon on the State farm reports that Fishburn's condition remains about the same as when he was received at the penitenliary.

Bounding a Bease.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,-Please let me know if, when bounding a State, the bodies of water next to that State should be mentioned, or whether the State beyond the body of water should be mentioned. For instance; is New Hampshire bounded on the west by the Connecticut River or the State of Vermont?

IGNORAMUS.

Both the State and the river should

Seven-Year Locusts.

A SUBSCRIBER.
Our recollection is that there was a visits tion of locusts in this section either in 1894 or

General Grant's Slaves.

General Grant had slaves, but they came into the family through Mrs. Grant, who held them as a part of her inheritance when she

Confederate Warehouses.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—Will you please inform me through
your query column the month and the
year the Confederate warehouses in your
vicinity were guarded by the department
clerks in the local defence from incendiaries?

G. B. W.

We cannot say yes or no. Probably an ex-clerk, if still alive, may be able to answer positively. A department or-der of October 15, 1864, called into ser-vice all detailed men. The clerks formed a battailon, but no one whom we have interviewed remembers seeing them on guard at the tobacco warehouses. A gentleman well acquainted with them re-marked that it was more likely they were to be found of nights on guard at

There were no Confederate warehouses, though it is highly probable that tobac-co for exportation through the block-ade was stored in them on account of the Confederate States. It is certain the Confederate States. It is certain that casks of inflammable material wero so placed near them as to be read-ily ignified in an emergency.

All our tohacco warehouses were

privately owned, excepting the Public, which belonged to the State, and Seabrook's, still owned by the city.

A Point of Law.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
SIr.—Please oblige a number of readers by
answering the following questions involving
a point of law on which it is said authorties

answering the following questions involving a point of law on which it is said authorities are not clear.

A is a widow, having two children and owning property in fee simple amounting to \$10,000. She marries B and dies in ten years, leaving a child nine years old and property consisting of a home valued at \$13,000 and personality at \$3,000. A leaves no will; B is supposed to have only a life estate in A's property; the children heiring in equal parts. B maries and has children born in the home in which he has only a life estate. A's two older children come of, age and want their share in their mother's property. Will they have to wait until the child seven years old at A's death comes of age? Has B a legal right to live on the property in which he has only a life estate, exhausting and depreciating it for the benefit of his second wife and he children?

On the death of A intestate. B becomes the sole owner of her personally after payment of all debts, and also came into a life estate in her realty. The children will get nothing until the death of B, when the three of them will receive the real estate. B can live on the property and depreciate it or exhaust it that the account

If this is a matter to be settled the parties If this is a matter to be settled the parties should consult a lawyer. The facts may be very different from what the writer sets out in her letter. A married woman's estate, owing to the numerous changes in our law, may give use to very complicated questions, and it is really impossible with the information given to he sure the answer is

Lord Nelson.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,-Will you kindly print in your paper the
blography of Lord Nelson, preferably, as given
in the British Naval Blography, 1998, and
oblige.

A SUBSCRIBER A SUBSCRIBER.

A SUBSCRIBER.

September 29, 1758; died on board the Victory at Trafaigar, October 21, 1805. A celebrated English admiral. He entered the navy in 1770, and was made post capitaln at the age of twenty-one, serving in the American war. At the declaration of war with France in 1793, a was made capitaln of the Agamemnon in to was made captain of the Agan the Mediterranean, serving first under Lord on February 14, 1797, under Admiral Jervis (later Lord St. Vincent), he fought in the battle off Cape St. Vincent. In May, 1798, he was sent by Jard St. Vincent to intercept Napoleon's expedition to Egypt. In this he falled, but destroyed the French fleet at anchor in the harbor or Abukir, August 1st-2d. anchor in the harbor or Abukir, August 1st-2d.
This engagement is called "the battle of the Nile." He retired to Naples, where he became involved in political complications and in an intrigue with the wife of Sir William Hamilton. British envoy to Naples. In 1800 he returned to England and was made vice-admiral, and The battle of Copenhagen was fough April 2, 1891, in order to destroy the condition of the northern powers known as the (Becond) Armed Neutrality. Nelson was made a vis-count after Copenhagen. The French fleet

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

returning to support Napoleon's projected in vasion of England. Nelson followed, an r Napoleon's plan had been thwarted the healtancy of Villeneuve fought French Spanish fleet off Cape Trathe French Spanish fleet off Cape Tra-falgar, October 21, 1808. He hoisted the signal, "England expects that every man will do his duty," at the beginning of this fight.

CITY SHOCKED

(Continued from First Page.) out of the room, with blood spurting from the wound, her husband followed

and shot her twice in the back. She painfully crawled to the end of the hall The boy, George, screamed: "Papa, you've killed mamå!" When he heard these words, the crazed man fired three times into his left breast and then snap-

ped the empty pistol at his son, standing trembling before him. Mr. Hill threw himself upon his bed and dropping the pistol, which the boy picked up, rolled bleeding to the floor.

The children all ran screaming next door to the home of their uncle, Mr. John Mill, who, together with his son-in-law, Mr. Watts, rushed quickly to the scene of the shooting.

They found Mrs. Hill dead. Mr. Hill was still alive, and when his brother

"Fred, don't you know me?"
He tried to answer, but death claimed him before he could utter a word.
Cheap, But Deadly Weapon.

The pistol used by the madman was not an army pistol, as was said, but a small, cheap 32-calibre weapon, rusty with age, The clock, the immediate cause of the tragedy, was ticking more than the cause of the tragedy. rily away on yesterday. On its side was a large dent that had come from a fall when it dropped from the wounded wo-man's hands. Its side was covered with The Coroner's Jury.

The Coroner's Jury.

Dr. I. Fulner Bright, coroner, held the inquest at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The jury brought in the following verdict:

The juryers sworn to inquire when, how and by what means Mrs. Evelina Hill came to her death, upon their oath do say that she came to her death on the morning of May 9, 1905, about 12:45 o'clock, by three pistol shot wounds inflicted by her husband, Frederick William Hill, while he was temporarily insane.

(Signed)

(Signed)

J. FULNER BRIGHT (Coroner),
D. F. ASHLY (Foreman),
S. M. SANDRIDGE,
J. C. WILLIAMS,
G. W. GIFFORD,
F. P. LAMBERT,
G. M. WRIGHT,

The jurors sworn to inquire when how and by what means the said Frederick William Hill came to his death upon their oath do say that he came to his death on the morning of May 9, 1905 states of the said which will be night about 1900 and about 12:45 o'clock, by three pistol sho wounds inflicted upon himself while tem

(Signed)
J. FULNER BRIGHT (Coroner),
D. F. ASHLY (Foreman),
S. M. SANDRUGGE,
J. C. WILLIAMS,
G. W. GIFFORD,

F. P. LAMBERT, G. M. WRIGHT.

Double Funeral To-morrow. The bodies were taken charge of by Undertaker McDonough, who will have charge of the funeral, which will take place to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock A. M. from Fairmount Methodist Epis-copal Church, Rev. Mr. Scott officiating.

place to-morrow morning at 10 octoes.

A. M. from Fairmount Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Mr. Scott officiating. The interment will be in Oakwood.

Mr. Hill belonged to no orders except a beneficial association at the Locomotive Works, which pays for expenses of sickness and burlal. He was insured in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for \$1,000 and Mrs. Hill was insured in the same company for \$500.

Mr. Hill was a member of the Fairmount Methodist Episcopal Church, and his wife was connected with the Fairmount Baptist Church, of which Rev. A. T. King is pastor.

Mrs. Hill leaves three sisters, Mrs. James T. Eubank, Mrs. N. B. Thomas and Mrs. T. L. Turner, all of Henrico county, and a half brother, Mr. Sylvester Willis, of Richmond.

Mr. Hill is survived by two brothers. Mr. John Hill, of the Locomotive Works, and Mr. Charles Hill, in the employ of Messrs, Whittet & Ehepperson, printers, and by one sister, Mrs. Mary McGaffy, of Richmond.

Mr. James T. Eubank, keeper of West-

and by one sister, Mrs. Mary McCarly, of Richmond, Mr. James T. Eubank, keeper of Westhampton Park, a brother-in-law of Mr. Hill, said on yesterday;
"I had noticed as long ago as two years that Fred was not all right, and I told my wife that I believed he would kill himself some day. I never thought he would kill his wife, for he was devoted to her and to his children. I don't think I ever knew a man more devoted to his family."

think I ever knew a man more devoted to his family."

A neighbor, a close friend of the family, heard Mr. Hill say a few days nefore the unfortunate affair;

"I'm no good any more, and there isn't any reason why I can't shoot the top of my head off when I haven't got any money left."

The eight children are left without means of livelihood, for the funeral expenses will be heavy and the insurance company may take the time allowed by law to make payment. law to make payment.

Have Their Uniforms. The men in the Street Cleaning Department have received their uniforms, and appeared in them for the first time yeaterday.

THIS DAY IN HISTORY

teenth century, 793—Clairfait attacked and carried the

1849—The city of Leghorn taken by the Tuscan troops.

1853—General "Stonewall" Jackson died, having been mortally wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville, May 2d, 1864—The first day's battle of Spotsylvania was fought between the armies of Grant and Lee, including Colonel Emory Upton's capture of the "bloody angle," in the Confederate line.

1874—The Republican House Committee on Postoffices was criticised for not ordering an investigation of alleged Postoffice Department frauds.

Committee on Interstate Commerce Will Expedite Hearings.

eral States, appeared before the com-mittee and opposed any change from the present conditions.

Constable's Body Found.

Close Public Offices. The State and city offices will all be closed after 12 o'clock to-day, on account of memorial exercises at Oakwood this afternoon.

OUR SYSTEM

of selling no article at full price 885 days in the year has proven to be very popular, judging from the increase of business at our stores. We save the public from the worry of waiting for a special sale day. Our system they are learning fast and when in need of any furg-store goods, they always remember our store that is located in their locality.

The Prescription Druggist, Inc. Eight Stores-Seventeen Prescription Pharmacists Employed.

Saves Health

Yeast ferments the food. Alum baking powders are injurious.

664-The memorable pestilence in Ireland

664—The memorable pestilence in Ireland began,
1307—Battle of Loudown hill, Bruce defeated Aylmer de Valence, Parl of Pembroke.
1422—Henry V. reduced Meaux, after a siege of seven months.
1547—Charles V. summoned Wittenberg, defended by Sibylia, wife of the elector of Saxony, refusing to surrender he ordered a court-martial who condemned her husband, then a prisoner to death.

to death.

to death.

1631—Madgeburg taken by the Austrians under General Tilly, by assault, and given up to pillage, massacre and fire, only two churches and some ruins remaining.

1671—The English Admiral Sprague destroyed 12 Algerine private ships at Bugea, a seaport of Algiers.

1776—Philadelphia seat of United States government.

government.

10—The Gabelle Tax in France was abolished. This was a duty on sale capricious and unequal in its operation, which notwithstanding had onlined since the beginning of the four-

teenth century,

1793—Clairfait attacked and carried the
wood of Hasnon, the slaughter of the
French was great.

1794—Battle of Tournay and defeat of the
French by the British and Austrians
under the Duke of York.

1794—Elizabeth of France, sister of Louis
XVI. guillotined,
1796—The Babeut conspiracy was discovered by the council of 500 in Paris,
Babeut and Darthe, the principal leaders were secured and executed,
which completely crushed the Jacobine power.

1809—The Swedish diet renounced all allegiance to Gustavus IV, and deprived
him and his heirs of the crown.

1811—French evacuated Almeida, stier
destroying evorything, and the next
day they abandoned Portugal entirely,
1831—Battle of Terlepe; 20,000 Albanians,
under the Pasha of Scodra, defeated
by the Turks, under the grand vizier,
1837—All the banks in the city of New
York, without exception and by common consent, stop specie payments,
The banks throughout the Union
adopted the same course,
1848—A very destructive fire occurred in
Detroit, Mich. The houses were of
wood principally, on leased land; loss,
\$200,000.

1849—The city of Leghorn taken by the
Tuscan troops.

849-The city of Leghorn taken by the

ADJOURNS THIS MONTH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—The Scnate Committee on Interstale Com-merce decided to expedite the hearings so as to adjourn, if possible, by May 22d, C. D. Cohen, of Greensboro, N. C., in-terested in cotton manufacturies in sev-

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
COMORN, VA., May 9.—The body of Mr. Monroe Kelley, of Stafford, who was drowned in the Rappahannock river, in the lower part of King George, ten or tweive days ago, has been reconvered and taken to Stafford for burial. Young Kelley was a constable of Stafford, but went to Caroline two or three weeks ago to work at a saw mill. The body remained in the water a week before it was found.

BLANKS,

Broad Street Branch, 214 East Broad

Broad Street Branch, 214 East Broad Street,
Clay Street Branch, corner Hancock and Clay Streets.
Randolph Streets.
Pine Street Branch, Randolph and Beverly Streets.
Pine Street Branch, Pine and Albemarle Streets.
Twenty-eighth and Broad Streets, Shine's Drug Store.
Twenty-eighth and N Street Branch, East Pharmacy.